

**PROPOSED
RULE 1420.2**

**EMISSION STANDARDS FOR LEAD FROM METAL
MELTING FACILITIES**

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to protect public health by reducing emissions and ambient air concentrations of lead from metal melting facilities, reduce public health impacts by reducing the exposure to lead, and to help ensure attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Lead.

(b) Applicability

This rule applies to all persons who own or operate a metal melting facility that melts 100 tons or more of lead a year based on any of the five calendar years prior to [Date of Adoption], or any year thereafter. Applicability shall be based on facility lead processing records required under subdivision (k) of this rule and subdivision (i) of Rule 1420 – Emissions Standards for Lead.

(c) Definitions

For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) AMBIENT AIR means outdoor air.
- (2) CASTING means the formation of metallic parts or casts by pouring melted metal into a mold and core assembly or into a mold for ingots, sows, or cylinders.
- (3) DUCT SECTION means a length of duct including angles and bends which is contiguous between two or more process devices (e.g., between a furnace and heat exchanger; baghouse and scrubber; scrubber and stack; etc.).
- (4) DUST SUPPRESSANTS are water, hygroscopic materials, or non-toxic chemical stabilizers used as a treatment material to reduce fugitive dust emissions.
- (5) EMISSION COLLECTION SYSTEM means any equipment installed for the purpose of directing, taking in, confining, and conveying an air contaminant, and which at minimum conforms to design and operation specifications given in the most current edition of *Industrial Ventilation, Guidelines and Recommended Practices*, published by the American Conference of Government and Industrial Hygienists, at the time a complete permit application is filed with the District.
- (6) EMISSION CONTROL DEVICE means any equipment installed in the ventilation system of a point source or emission collection system for the purposes of

collecting and reducing emissions of lead.

- (7) FUGITIVE LEAD-DUST means any solid particulate matter containing lead that is in contact with ambient air and has the potential to become airborne.
- (8) FURNACE means a device used to melt metal including, but not limited to, cupola, electric arc, pot, induction, blast, crucible, sweat, and reverberatory furnaces.
- (9) FURNACE, REFINING, OR CASTING AREA means any area of a metal melting facility in which:
 - (A) Melting furnaces are located; or
 - (B) Refining operations occur; or
 - (C) Casting operations occur.
- (10) LEAD means elemental lead, lead compounds calculated as elemental lead, and elemental lead found in alloys.
- (11) LEEWARD WALL means the furthest exterior wall of a total enclosure that is opposite the windward wall.
- (12) MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY means any of the following activities conducted outside of a total enclosure that generates or has the potential to generate fugitive lead-dust:
 - (A) building construction or demolition, the altering of a building or permanent structure, or the removal of one or more of its components that generates fugitive lead-dust;
 - (B) replacement or repair of refractory, filter bags, or any internal or external part of equipment used to process, handle, or control lead-containing materials;
 - (C) replacement of any duct section used to convey lead-containing exhaust;
 - (D) metal cutting or welding that penetrates the metal structure of any equipment, and its associated components, used to process lead-containing material, such that lead dust within the internal structure or its components can become fugitive lead-dust; or
 - (E) resurfacing, grading, repairing, or removal of ground, pavement, concrete, or asphalt; or
 - (F) soil disturbances, including but not limited to, soil sampling and soil remediation, or activities where soil is moved, removed, and/or stored.
- (13) MATERIALS STORAGE AND HANDLING AREA means any area of a metal melting facility in which lead-containing materials including, but not limited to, furnace slag, flue dust, and dross, are stored or handled between process steps.

Areas may include, but are not limited to, locations in which materials are stored in piles, bins, or tubs, and areas in which material is prepared for charging to a metal melting furnace.

- (14) MEASURABLE PRECIPITATION means any on-site measured rain amount greater than 0.01 inches in any complete 24-hour calendar day (i.e., midnight to midnight).
- (15) METAL means metals including ferrous (iron-based) metals and alloys and non-ferrous (non-iron-based) metals and alloys. Examples of metals include, but are not limited to, iron, steel, and their iron-based alloys; aluminum, copper, brass, bronze, gold, silver, zinc, tin, lead, platinum, nickel, chromium, cadmium, manganese, mercury, tungsten, and titanium and their non-ferrous alloys.
- (16) METAL MELTING FACILITY means any facility that operates a furnace in which scrap metal, ingots, and/or other forms of metals are charged and melted, with the melted metal tapped or poured into a ladle or directly into a mold or other shape forming receptacle.
- (17) PARTIAL ENCLOSURE means a structure comprised of walls or partitions on at least three sides or three-quarters of the perimeter that surrounds areas where a maintenance activity is conducted, in order to prevent the generation of fugitive lead-dust.
- (18) POINT SOURCE means any process, equipment, or total enclosure used at a metal melting facility, including, but not limited to, furnaces, tapping ports, or refining kettles, whose emissions pass through a stack or vent designed to direct or control the exhaust flow prior to release into the ambient air.
- (19) PROCESS means using lead or lead-containing materials in any operation including, but not limited to, the charging of lead-containing materials to melting furnaces, lead refining operations, and casting operations.
- (20) SENSITIVE RECEPTOR means any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters; education resources such as preschools and kindergarten through grade twelve (k-12) schools; daycare centers; and health care facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes. A sensitive receptor includes long term care hospitals, hospices, prisons, and dormitories or similar live-in housing.
- (21) SLAG means the inorganic material by-product discharged, in melted state, from a smelting furnace that has a lower specific gravity than lead metal and contains lead compounds. This shall include, but is not limited to, lead sulfate, lead sulfide, lead oxides, and lead carbonate consisting of other constituents charged to a smelting

furnace which are fused together during the pyrometallurgical process.

- (22) SMELTING means the chemical reduction of lead compounds to elemental lead or lead alloys through processing in temperatures greater than 980° C.
- (23) SMELTING FURNACE means any furnace where smelting takes place including, but not limited to, blast furnaces, reverberatory furnaces, rotary furnaces, and electric furnaces.
- (24) TOTAL ENCLOSURE means a permanent containment building/structure, completely enclosed with a floor, walls, and a roof to prevent exposure to the elements, (e.g., precipitation, wind, run-off), with limited openings to allow access and egress for people and vehicles, that is free of cracks, gaps, corrosion, or other deterioration that could cause or result in fugitive lead-dust.
- (25) WINDWARD WALL means the exterior wall of a total enclosure which is most impacted by the wind in its most prevailing direction determined by a wind rose using data required under paragraph (e)(9) of this rule, or other data approved by the Executive Officer.

(d) Ambient Air Lead Concentration Limit

- (1) The owner or operator of a metal melting facility shall not discharge emissions into the atmosphere which contribute to ambient air concentrations of lead that exceed the following:

Effective Date	Ambient Air Concentration of Lead, micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), averaged over any 30 consecutive days
Beginning [Date of Adoption]	0.150
On and after January 1, 2018	0.100

- (2) The ambient air lead concentration limit of 0.150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over any 30 consecutive days shall be met beginning 90 days from approval of the ambient air monitoring and sampling sites pursuant to paragraph (e)(2).
- (3) An exceedance of the ambient air concentrations of lead specified in the above table shall occur if it is measured by any monitor installed pursuant to subdivision (e), by any District-installed monitor collocated with a monitor installed pursuant to subdivision (e), or by any District-installed monitor located beyond the property line of a metal melting facility that measures lead concentrations potentially resulting from the facility.

(e) Ambient Air Monitoring Requirements

- (1) On or before January 1, 2016, the owner or operator of a metal melting facility shall submit a Lead Ambient Air Monitoring and Sampling Plan for review and approval by the Executive Officer, subject to plan fees as specified in Rule 306, that includes:
 - (A) Source test results of all lead point sources conducted pursuant to subdivision (j).
 - (B) Map of the facility identifying the location of all lead emission sources, air pollution control devices, stacks, enclosures, openings of enclosures, storage of lead containing materials, roadways where vehicles carrying lead containing materials travel within the facility, vehicle egress and ingress locations, the property line of the facility, the fence line of the facility if it differs from the property line of the facility, and any areas within the property line of the facility that are publicly accessible.
 - (C) Number and locations for sampling sites that meet the requirements of paragraph (e)(2).
- (2) On or before 60 days after approval of a Lead Ambient Air Monitoring and Sampling Plan, the owner or operator of a metal melting facility shall install and conduct ambient air lead monitoring and sampling as follows:
 - (A) Collect samples from a minimum of three sampling sites. Locations for sampling sites shall be approved by the Executive Officer.
 - (B) Locations for sampling sites shall be based on maximum expected ground level lead concentrations, at or beyond the property line, as determined by Executive Officer-approved air dispersion modeling calculations and emission estimates from all lead point sources and fugitive lead-dust sources, and other factors including, but not limited to, population exposure and seasonal meteorology.
 - (C) The Executive Officer may require one or more of the sampling sites to be at locations that are not based on maximum ground level lead concentrations, and that are instead at locations at or beyond the property line that are representative of upwind or background concentrations.
 - (D) Sampling sites at the property line may be located just inside the fence line on facility property if logistical constraints preclude placement outside the fence line at the point of maximum expected ground level lead concentrations.
- (3) Any facility that is conducting ambient air lead monitoring and sampling prior to [Date of Adoption] where the number and locations of the monitors have been

approved by the Executive Officer and meet the requirements specified subparagraphs (e)(2)(A) through (e)(2)(D) shall continue conducting ambient air lead monitoring and sampling as approved by the Executive Officer.

- (4) Facilities that melt less than 1000 tons of lead per year shall collect a 24-hour lead sample, midnight-to-midnight, at all sites for 30 consecutive days from the date of initial sampling, followed by one 24-hour, midnight-to-midnight, sample collected at least once every three calendar days, on a schedule approved by the Executive Officer.
- (5) Facilities that melt 1000 tons of lead per year or more shall collect a 24-hour, midnight-to-midnight, sample collected daily, on a schedule approved by the Executive Officer.
- (6) If a 24-hour, midnight-to-midnight sample was not collected due to a monitor malfunction or other occurrence beyond the control of the facility, the owner or operator shall:
 - (A) Report with a notification made to 1-800-CUT-SMOG within 2 hours of knowing that the 24-hour, midnight-to-midnight sample was not collected providing the facility name, name of the monitor, the date of the occurrence, and the reason that the 24-hour midnight-to-midnight sample was not collected; and
 - (B) The operator shall not miss a 24-hour, midnight-to-midnight sample for more than one day over a consecutive 30-day period.
- (7) Submit samples collected pursuant to this subdivision to a laboratory approved under the SCAQMD Laboratory Approval Program for analysis within three calendar days of collection and calculate ambient lead concentrations for individual 24-hour samples within 15 calendar days of the end of the calendar month in which the samples were collected. Duplicate samples shall be made available and submitted to the District upon request by the Executive Officer.
- (8) Sample collection for lead shall be conducted using Title 40, CFR 50 Appendix B - *Reference Method for the Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter in the Atmosphere (High Volume Method)*, or U.S. EPA-approved equivalent methods, and sample analysis for lead shall be conducted using Title 40, CFR 50 Appendix G - *Reference Method for the Determination of Lead in Suspended Particulate Matter Collected from Ambient Air*, or U.S. EPA-approved equivalent methods.
- (9) Continuously record wind speed and direction data at all times using equipment approved by the Executive Officer at a minimum of one location and placement approved by the Executive Officer.

- (10) Upon approval by the Executive Officer, a facility may conduct 24-hour sampling on a schedule different than midnight-to-midnight. The approval may be temporarily suspended during days when the SCAQMD conducts concurrent sampling to verify monitor readings. The approval may also be permanently rescinded by the Executive Officer.
- (11) Ambient air quality monitoring shall be conducted by persons, including properly trained facility personnel, approved by the Executive Officer. Sampling equipment shall be operated and maintained in accordance with U.S. EPA-referenced methods.
- (12) All ambient air quality monitoring systems required by this subdivision shall be equipped with a backup, uninterruptible power supply to ensure continuous operation of the monitoring system during a power outage.
- (13) Cleaning activities including, but not limited to, wet washing and misting, that result in damage or biases to samples collected shall not be conducted within 10 meters of any sampling site required under this subdivision.
- (14) Lead samples collected pursuant to this subdivision shall be retained for one year. The samples shall be stored in an individually sealed container and labeled with the applicable monitor and date. Upon request, the samples shall be provided to the Executive Officer within one business day.
- (15) An owner or operator of a metal melting facility that exceeds an ambient air lead concentration limit specified in subdivision (d) shall conduct daily ambient air monitoring and sampling pursuant to the subdivision until an alternative schedule is approved by the Executive Officer. Daily ambient air monitoring and sampling shall begin no later than three calendar days from the time the facility knew or should have known of the exceedance.

(f) Point Source Emissions Controls

On and after January 1, 2016, the owner or operator of a metal melting facility shall vent emissions from each lead point source to a lead emission control device that meets the requirements of this subdivision and is approved in writing by the Executive Officer.

- (1) Any lead emission control device, or series of lead emission control devices, shall reduce lead emissions by a minimum of 99% as determined by the most recently District-approved source test conducted on behalf of the facility or the District pursuant to subdivision (j). In lieu of meeting the minimum 99% control efficiency, the owner or operator of a metal melting facility can demonstrate that the total facility mass lead emission rate for any lead emission control device or

series of lead emission control devices is less than 0.080 pound per hour.

- (2) Any lead emission control device that uses filter media other than a filter bag(s), including, but not limited to, HEPA and cartridge-type filters, the filter(s) used shall be rated by the manufacturer to achieve a minimum of 99.97% control efficiency for 0.3 micron particles.
- (3) Any lead emission control device that uses a filter bag(s), the filter bag(s) used shall be polytetrafluoroethylene membrane-type, or any other material that is equally or more effective for the control of lead emissions, and approved for use by the Executive Officer.
- (4) The total facility mass lead emissions shall be determined based on the average of triplicate samples, using the most recently approved source tests conducted on behalf of the facility or the District, pursuant to subdivision (j).
- (5) Each emission collection system and emission control device subject to this subdivision shall be approved in writing by the Executive Officer and, at minimum, be inspected, maintained, and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(g) Total Enclosures

(1) Enclosure Areas

No later than January 1, 2016, the owner or operator of a metal melting facility shall install a total enclosure, as defined in paragraph (c)(24), for the following areas:

- (A) Furnace, refining, and casting areas;
- (B) Lead oxide production areas; and
- (C) Materials storage and handling areas, excluding areas where raw, unprocessed lead-containing materials or finished lead-containing products are stored.

(2) Total Enclosure Cross-draft

The owner or operator of a metal melting facility shall minimize the cross-draft conditions of a total enclosure that decrease the efficacy of the emission collection system for any lead point emission source by closing any openings including, but not limited to, vents, windows, passages, doorways, bay doors, and roll-ups during metal melting operations.

(h) Housekeeping Requirements

No later than 30 days after [Date of Adoption], the owner or operator of a metal melting

facility shall control fugitive lead-dust by conducting all of the following housekeeping practices:

- (1) Clean by wet wash or vacuum particles in a manner that does not generate fugitive lead-dust, the following areas at the specified frequencies, unless located within a total enclosure vented to a lead emission control device. Days of measurable precipitation in the following areas occurring within the timeframe of a required cleaning frequency may be counted as a cleaning.
 - (A) Monthly cleanings of roof tops on structures \leq 45 feet in height that house areas associated with the storage, handling or processing of lead-containing materials;
 - (B) Quarterly cleanings, no more than 3 calendar months apart, of roof tops on structures $>$ 45 feet in height that house areas associated with the storage, handling or processing of lead-containing materials; and
 - (C) Weekly cleanings of all areas where lead-containing wastes generated from housekeeping activities are stored, disposed of, recovered or recycled.
 - (D) Initiate immediate cleaning, no later than one hour, after any maintenance activity or event including, but not limited to, accidents, process upsets, or equipment malfunction, that causes deposition of fugitive lead-dust onto areas specified in subparagraphs (h)(1)(A) through (h)(1)(C). If the facility can demonstrate that delays were due to safety or timing issues associated with obtaining equipment required to implement this requirement, immediate cleanings of roof tops shall be completed within 72 hours.
- (2) Inspect all total enclosures and facility structures that house, contain or control any lead point source or fugitive lead-dust emissions at least once a month. Any gaps, breaks, separations, leak points or other possible routes for emissions of lead or fugitive lead-dust to ambient air shall be permanently repaired within 72 hours of discovery. The Executive Officer may approve a request an extension beyond the 72-hour limit if the request is submitted before the limit is exceeded.
- (3) No later than [180 days after Date of Adoption], pave, concrete, asphalt, or otherwise stabilize with dust suppressants, at a frequency no less than what is specified by the manufacturer, all facility grounds as approved by the Executive Officer. Facility grounds used for plant life that are less than a total surface area of 100 square feet shall not be subject to this paragraph. Facility grounds requiring removal of existing pavement, concrete, asphalt or other forms of stabilization, necessary for maintenance purposes shall not subject to this paragraph while undergoing work, and shall be paved, concreted, asphalted, or otherwise stabilized

with dust suppressants immediately after all required work is completed. All work shall be conducted in accordance with subdivision (i).

- (4) Remove any weather cap installed on any stack that is a source of lead emissions.
- (5) Store all materials capable of generating any amount of fugitive lead-dust including, but not limited to, slag and any other lead-containing waste generated from the housekeeping requirements of this paragraph and maintenance activities of subdivision (i), in sealed, leak-proof containers, unless located within a total enclosure.
- (6) Transport all materials capable of generating any amount of fugitive lead-dust including, but not limited to, slag and any other waste generated from the housekeeping requirements of this paragraph, within closed conveyor systems or in sealed, leak-proof containers, unless located within a total enclosure.
- (7) Maintain an onsite mobile vacuum sweeper that is in compliance with District Rule 1186, or a vacuum equipped with a filter(s) rated by the manufacturer to achieve a 99.97% control efficiency for 0.3 micron particles to conduct the following sweeping activities:
 - (A) Vacuum sweep all paved, concreted or asphalted facility areas subject to vehicular or foot traffic three times per day and occurring at least once per operating shift with each event not less than four hours apart, unless located within a total enclosure vented to a lead control device.
 - (B) Immediately vacuum sweep any area specified in subparagraph (h)(7)(A), no later than one hour after any maintenance activity or event including accidents, process upsets, or equipment malfunction that results in the deposition of fugitive lead-dust.
 - (C) Vacuum sweeping activities shall not be required during days of measurable precipitation.
- (8) Except when inside a total enclosure, all lead containing trash and debris shall be placed in covered containers that remain covered at all times except when trash or debris is actively transferred. Trash and debris containers shall be free of liquid or dust leaks.
- (9) Post signs at all entrances and truck loading and unloading areas indicating a:
 - (A) Speed limit of 5 miles per hour (mph) or less on any roadway located within 75 feet of the perimeter of a total enclosure.
 - (B) Speed limit of 15 miles per hour (mph) or less on any roadway located more than 75 feet from the perimeter of a total enclosure.

(i) Maintenance Activity Requirements

- (1) Beginning [Date of Adoption], the owner or operator shall conduct any maintenance activity in a negative air containment enclosure, vented to a permitted negative air machine equipped with a filter(s) rated by the manufacturer to achieve a 99.97% control efficiency for 0.3 micron particles, that encloses all affected areas where fugitive lead-dust generation potential exists, unless located within a total enclosure or approved by the Executive Officer. Any maintenance activity that cannot be conducted in a negative air containment enclosure due to physical constraints, limited accessibility, or safety issues when constructing or operating the enclosure shall be conducted:
 - (A) In a partial enclosure, barring conditions posing physical constraints, limited accessibility, or safety issues;
 - (B) Using wet suppression or a vacuum equipped with a filter(s) rated by the manufacturer to achieve a 99.97% control efficiency for 0.3 micron particles, at locations where the potential to generate fugitive lead-dust exists prior to conducting and upon completion of the maintenance activity;
 - (C) While collecting 24-hour samples at monitors for every day that maintenance activity is occurring notwithstanding paragraphs (e)(2) through (e)(5); and
 - (D) Shall be stopped immediately when instantaneous wind speeds are ≥ 20 mph. Maintenance work may be continued if it is necessary to prevent the release of lead emissions;
 - (E) All concrete or asphalt cutting or drilling performed outside of a total enclosure shall be performed under 100% wet conditions; and
 - (F) Grading of soil shall only be performed on soils sufficiently wet to prevent fugitive dust.
- (2) Store or clean by wet wash or vacuum equipped with a filter(s) rated by the manufacturer to achieve a 99.97% control efficiency for 0.3 micron particles, all lead-contaminated equipment and materials used for any maintenance activity immediately after completion of work in a manner that does not generate fugitive lead-dust.

(j) Source Tests

- (1) The owner or operator shall conduct a source test of all lead point sources at least

annually to demonstrate compliance with the facility mass emissions standards specified in subdivision (f). If an annual source test to demonstrate compliance with the lead point source emission standards of subdivision (f) demonstrate a 99% or greater reduction of lead emissions, and total facility mass lead emissions of less than 0.020 pounds per hour, then the next test for all lead point sources shall be performed no later than 24 months after the date of the most recent test.

- (2) The owner or operator of a metal melting facility with an existing lead emission control device in operation before [Date of Adoption] shall conduct a source test for it no later than [90 days after Date of Adoption]. The owner or operator of a metal melting facility with a new or modified lead control device with initial start-up on or after [Date of Adoption] shall conduct the initial source test for it within 60 calendar days after initial start-up.
- (3) Prior to conducting a source test pursuant to paragraph (j)(1) or (j)(2), the owner or operator shall submit a pre-test protocol to the Executive Officer for approval at least 60 calendar days prior to conducting the source test. The pre-test protocol shall include the source test criteria of the end user and all assumptions, required data, and calculated targets for testing the following:
 - (A) Target lead mass emission standard;
 - (B) Preliminary target pollutant analytical data;
 - (C) Planned sampling parameters; and
 - (D) Information on equipment, logistics, personnel, and other resources necessary for an efficient and coordinated test.
- (4) The owner or operator shall notify the Executive Officer in writing one week prior to conducting any source test required by paragraph (j)(1) or (j)(2).
- (5) The owner or operator shall notify the Executive Officer within three business days, including Mondays, of when the facility knew or should have known of any source test result that exceeds any of the emission standards specified in subdivision (f). Notifications shall be made to 1-800-CUT-SMOG and followed up in writing with the results of the source tests within seven (7) days of notification.
- (6) Source tests shall be conducted while operating at a minimum of 80% of equipment permitted capacity and in accordance with any of the following applicable test methods:
 - (A) SCAQMD Method 12.1 - *Determination of Inorganic Lead Emissions from Stationary Sources Using a Wet Impingement Train*
 - (B) ARB Method 12 - *Determination of Inorganic Lead Emissions from*

Stationary Sources

- (C) EPA Method 12 – *Determination of Inorganic Lead Emissions from Stationary Sources*
- (D) ARB Method 436 – *Determination of Multiple Metal Emissions from Stationary Sources*
- (7) The operator may use alternative or equivalent source test methods as defined in U.S. EPA 40 CFR 60.2, approved in writing by the Executive Officer, in addition to the Air Resources Board, or the U.S. EPA, as applicable.
- (8) The operator shall use a test laboratory approved under the SCAQMD Laboratory Approval Program for the source test methods cited in this subdivision. If there is no approved laboratory, then approval of the testing procedures used by the laboratory shall be granted by the Executive Officer on a case-by-case basis based on SCAQMD protocols and procedures.
- (9) When more than one source test method or set of source test methods are specified for any testing, the application of these source test methods to a specific set of test conditions is subject to approval by the Executive Officer. In addition, a violation established by any one of the specified source test methods or set of source test methods shall constitute a violation of the rule.
- (10) An existing source test conducted on and after January 1, 2014 for lead emission control devices existing before [Date of Adoption] may be used as the initial source test specified in subparagraph (j)(1) to demonstrate compliance with the lead emission control standards of subdivision (f). The source test shall meet, at a minimum, the following criteria:
 - (A) The test is the most recent conducted since January 1, 2014;
 - (B) The test demonstrated compliance with the control requirements of subdivision (f); and
 - (C) The test is representative of the method to control emissions currently in use; and
 - (D) The test was conducted using applicable and approved test methods specified in paragraphs (j)(6) through (j)(8).
- (11) Testing conducted by the facility, by the District, or by a contractor acting on behalf of the District or the facility to determine compliance with this rule shall be performed according to the most recent District-approved test protocol for the same purpose or compounds.
- (12) Reports from source testing conducted pursuant to subdivision (j) shall be submitted to the District in 90 days or less after completion of testing.

(k) Recordkeeping

- (1) The owner or operator shall keep records of the following:
 - (A) Daily records indicating amounts of lead-containing material processed, including, but not limited to, purchase records, usage records, results of analysis, or other District-approved verification to indicate processing amounts;
 - (B) Results of all ambient air lead monitoring, meteorological monitoring, and other data specified by subdivision (e); and
 - (C) Records of housekeeping activities completed as required by subdivision (h), maintenance activities required by subdivision (i), and emission control device inspection and maintenance requirements of paragraph (f)(5), including the name of the person performing the activity, and the dates and times on which specific activities were completed.
- (2) The owner or operator shall maintain all records for five years, at least two years onsite.

(l) Ambient Air Monitoring Reports

- (1) Beginning no later than [30 days after Date of Adoption], the owner or operator of a metal melting facility that meets the requirements of paragraph (e)(3), shall report by the 15th of each month to the Executive Officer, the results of all ambient air lead and wind monitoring for each preceding month, or more frequently if determined necessary by the Executive Officer. The report shall include the results of individual 24-hour samples and 30-day rolling averages for each day within the reporting period.
- (2) Beginning no later 30 days after a Lead Ambient Air Monitoring and Sampling Plan is approved by the Executive Officer, the owner or operator of a metal melting facility shall report by the 15th of each month to the Executive Officer, the results of all ambient air lead and wind monitoring for each preceding month, or more frequently if determined necessary by the Executive Officer. The report shall include the results of individual 24-hour samples and 30-day rolling averages for each day within the reporting period.
- (3) Any exceedances of ambient air lead concentrations specified in subdivision (d) shall be reported with a notification made to the 1-800-CUT-SMOG within 24 hours of receipt of the completed sample analysis required in subdivision (e), followed by a written report to the Executive Officer no later than three calendar

days after the notification. The written report shall include the causes of the exceedance and the specific corrective actions implemented.

(m) Compliance Plan

- (1) The owner or operator shall submit a Compliance Plan if emissions are discharged into the atmosphere which contribute to an ambient air lead concentration or total facility mass lead emissions rate that exceeds any of the following:

Effective Date	Ambient Air Concentration of Lead, micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), averaged over any 30 consecutive days	Total Facility Mass Lead Emissions Rate, pounds per hour (lbs/hr)
Beginning January 1, 2017	0.120	0.080
On and after January 1, 2018	0.100	

An exceedance of the ambient air lead concentrations specified in this paragraph shall occur if it is measured by any monitor installed pursuant to subdivision (e), by any District-installed monitor collocated with a monitor installed pursuant to subdivision (e), or by any District-installed monitor located beyond the property line of a metal melting facility that measures lead concentrations potentially resulting from the facility. The total facility mass lead emissions rate shall be determined based on the average of triplicate samples, using the most recently approved source tests conducted on behalf of the facility or the District, pursuant to subdivision (j).

- (2) The owner or operator shall notify the Executive Officer in writing within 72 hours of when the facility knew or should have known it exceeded any of the ambient air lead concentrations or total facility mass lead emissions rate specified in paragraph (m)(1).
- (3) The Compliance Plan shall contain a description of additional lead emission reduction measures necessary to achieve the ambient air lead concentration of $0.100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over any 30 consecutive days.
- (A) The additional lead emission reduction measures shall include, but are not limited to, requirements for the following:
- (i) Housekeeping, inspection, and maintenance activities;

- (ii) Total enclosures with negative air pursuant to the requirements in Appendix 1 of this rule;
 - (iii) Modifications to lead emission control devices;
 - (iv) Installation of multi-stage lead emission control devices, including but not limited to devices that use filter media other than a filter bag(s), such as HEPA and cartridge-type filters rated by the manufacturer to achieve a minimum of 99.97% control efficiency for 0.3 micron particles;
 - (v) Process changes including reduced throughput limits; and
 - (vi) Conditional curtailments including, at a minimum, information specifying the curtailed processes, process amounts, and length of curtailment.
- (B) The Compliance Plan shall identify the initial measures necessary to achieve the ambient air lead concentration of $0.100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over any 30 consecutive days as well as additional measures to be implemented in the event of subsequent exceedences of the concentration threshold of $0.100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over any 30 consecutive days.
- (4) The Compliance Plan shall identify the locations within the facility and method(s) of implementation for each lead emissions reduction measure in paragraph (m)(3).
- (5) The Compliance Plan shall include an implementation schedule for each lead emission reduction measure specified pursuant to paragraph (m)(3) that:
 - (A) Prioritizes the lead emission reduction measures in order from the highest to the lowest potential lead emissions reductions; and
 - (B) Specifies within the schedule increments of time after the requirement to implement initial measures is triggered by paragraph (m)(10), or subsequent exceedence of the ambient air concentration limits specified in paragraph (m)(10) that occur following completion of implementation of the initial measures. The Executive Officer may require implementation of lead emission reduction measures prior to the completion of implementation of the initial measures if there is information to support that implementation of initial measures will not ensure a subsequent exceedance of the ambient concentration limit of $0.100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over any 30 consecutive days.
- (6) A complete Compliance Plan shall be submitted to the Executive Officer in writing for review and approval within 30 calendar days of an initial exceedance of an ambient air lead concentration or total facility mass lead emissions rate pursuant to paragraph (m)(1).

- (7) The owner or operator shall update the Compliance Plan 30 days from any additional exceedances of the ambient air lead concentration or total facility mass lead emissions rate pursuant to paragraph (m)(1). The updated Compliance Plan shall identify measures implemented pursuant to paragraph (m)(2) through (m)(5) and identify any new measures that can be implemented.
- (8) The review and approval of the compliance shall be subject to plan fees as specified in Rule 306.
- (9) The Executive Officer shall notify the owner or operator in writing whether the Compliance Plan is approved or disapproved. Determination of approval status shall be based on, at a minimum, submittal of information that satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraphs (m)(1) through (m)(5), and whether the plan is likely to lead to avoiding future exceedances of the ambient air concentration levels set forth in subdivision (d). If the Compliance Plan is disapproved, the owner or operator shall resubmit the Compliance Plan, subject to plan fees specified in Rule 306, within 30 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the Compliance Plan. The resubmitted Compliance Plan shall include any information necessary to address deficiencies identified in the disapproval letter. It is a violation of the rule for a facility not to have an approved Compliance Plan after the second denial. If the resubmitted Compliance Plan is denied, the operator or owner may appeal the denial by the Executive Officer to the Hearing Board under Rule 216 – Appeals and Rule 221 - Plans.
- (10) The owner or operator shall implement measures based on the schedule in the approved Compliance Plan if lead emissions discharged from the facility contribute to ambient air lead concentrations that exceed:
 - (A) $0.150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over any 30 consecutive days on or after January 1, 2017, measured at any monitor pursuant to subdivision (e), or by any District-installed monitor located beyond the property line of a metal melting facility that measures lead concentrations potentially resulting from the facility; or
 - (B) $0.100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over any 30 consecutive days on or after January 1, 2018, measured at any monitor pursuant to subdivision (e), or by any District-installed monitor located beyond the property line of a metal melting facility that measures lead concentrations potentially resulting from the facility.
- (11) If the owner or operator of a metal melting facility is required to implement lead reduction measures in an approved Compliance Plan pursuant to paragraph (m)(10)

and the lead emission rate from all lead point sources as determined pursuant to subdivision (j) is greater than 0.080 lb/hour, the owner or operator of a metal melting facility shall implement those measures in the approved Compliance Plan that will reduce the lead point source emission rate.

- (12) The owner or operator may make a request to the Executive Officer to modify or update an approved Compliance Plan.
- (13) The owner or operator shall update the Compliance Plan 12 months from initial approval. Thereafter, the owner or operator shall update the Compliance Plan on or before the annual anniversary of the initial approval if within the preceding 12 months the lead emissions discharged from the facility contributed to ambient air concentrations of lead that exceeded $0.100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over any 30 consecutive days, measured at any monitor pursuant to subdivision (e), or by any District-installed monitor located beyond the property line of a metal melting facility that measures lead concentrations potentially resulting from the facility. Compliance Plan updates shall indicate measures that have been implemented and identify any new or enhancements to existing lead emission reduction measures.

(n) Exemptions

(1) Ambient Air Monitoring Relief Plan

An owner or operator of a metal melting facility that demonstrates an operational ambient air lead concentration level of less than or equal to $0.050 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over 30 consecutive days may be exempt from the ambient air monitoring requirements set forth in subdivision (e) upon Executive Officer approval of an air monitoring relief plan containing the following:

- (A) Air dispersion modeling analysis that demonstrates an operational ambient air lead concentration of $\leq 0.050 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over 30 consecutive days;
- (B) One (1) year of ambient air lead monitoring data without a single 30 consecutive day average exceeding an ambient air lead concentration of $0.050 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The demonstration period is applicable to the first year of operating a District-approved ambient air monitoring and sampling network that complies with subdivision (e); and
- (C) Most recent source tests approved by the District demonstrate a total facility mass lead emissions rate from all lead point sources of less than 0.040 pounds per hour.

Any violation of the ambient air lead concentrations required by subdivision (d) or an operational increase of five (5) percent or more above recent source test levels

conducted pursuant to subdivision (j) shall result in revocation of the air monitoring relief plan. Upon revocation of the air monitoring relief plan, the owner or operator of a metal melting facility shall comply with the requirements of subdivision (e) no later than 180 days after revocation of the air monitoring relief plan.

(2) **Point Source Emissions Controls**

Any combustion source fired on natural gas only in which metal melting does not take place shall not be subject to the point source emission control requirements of subdivision (f), unless a source test conducted pursuant to subdivision (j) by the District, or by the facility at the request of the District, demonstrates that lead emissions from that source is greater than 0.0008 pounds per hour.

(3) **Rule 1420**

Any metal melting facility subject to this rule shall be exempt from the requirements of Rule 1420.

Appendix 1 – Requirements for Total Enclosures with Negative Air

The following provides the requirements for Total Enclosures with Negative Air that must be included in the Compliance Plan as specified in clause (m)(3)(A)(iii).

1. Total Enclosure Emissions Control

The owner or operator shall vent each total enclosure under negative pressure to an emission collection system that ducts the entire gas stream that may contain lead to a lead emission control device pursuant to subdivision (f).

2. Total Enclosure Ventilation

Ventilation of the total enclosure at any opening including, but not limited to, vents, windows, passages, doorways, bay doors, and roll-ups shall continuously be maintained at a negative pressure of at least 0.02 mm of Hg (0.011 inches H₂O) measured by paragraph (3) of this Appendix.

3. Digital Differential Pressure Monitoring Systems

The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a digital differential pressure monitoring system for each total enclosure as follow:

(A) A minimum of one building digital differential pressure monitoring system shall be installed and maintained at each of the following three walls in each total enclosure having a total ground surface area of 10,000 square feet or more:

(i) The leeward wall;

(ii) The windward wall; and

(iii) An exterior wall that connects the leeward and windward wall at a location defined by the intersection of a perpendicular line between a point on the connecting wall and a point on its furthest opposite exterior wall, and intersecting within plus or minus ten (+10) meters of the midpoint of a straight line between the two other monitors specified for the leeward wall and windward wall. The midpoint monitor shall not be located on the same wall as either of the other two monitors specified for the leeward wall and windward wall.

(B) A minimum of one building digital differential pressure monitoring system shall be installed and maintained at each of the following three walls in each total enclosure having a total ground surface area of 10,000 square feet or more.

(C) A minimum of one building digital differential pressure monitoring system shall be installed and maintained at the leeward wall of each total enclosure that has a total ground surface area of less than 10,000 square feet.

- (D) Digital differential pressure monitoring systems shall be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of measuring and displaying negative pressure in the range of 0.01 to 0.2 mm Hg (0.005 to 0.11 inches H₂O) with a minimum increment of measurement of plus or minus 0.001 mm Hg (0.0005 inches H₂O).
- (E) Digital differential pressure monitoring systems shall be equipped with a continuous strip chart recorder or electronic recorder approved by the Executive Officer. If an electronic recorder is used, the recorder shall be capable of writing data on a medium that is secure and tamper-proof. The recorded data shall be readily accessible upon request by the Executive Officer. If software is required to access the recorded data that is not readily available to the Executive Officer, a copy of the software, and all subsequent revisions, shall be provided to the Executive Officer at no cost. If a device is required to retrieve and provide a copy of such recorded data, the device shall be maintained and operated at the facility.
- (F) Digital differential pressure monitoring systems shall be calibrated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications at least once every 12 calendar months or more frequently if recommended by the manufacturer.
- (G) Digital differential pressure monitoring systems shall be equipped with a backup, uninterruptible power supply to ensure continuous operation of the monitoring system during a power outage.

4. In-draft Velocity

The in-draft velocity of the total enclosure shall be maintained at > 300 feet per minute at any opening including, but not limited to, vents, windows, passages, doorways, bay doors, and roll-ups. In-draft velocities for each total enclosure shall be determined by placing an anemometer, or an equivalent device approved by the Executive Officer, at the center of the plane of any opening of the total enclosure.